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DRAFT  
5 November 1959

UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD  
COMMITTEE ON PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS  
EMERGENCY PLANNING

PROBLEM

To describe the responsibilities and operations of the Committee on Procurement of Foreign Publications during an emergency.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. That at least a portion of Headquarters activity has been relocated.
2. That the intelligence community continues to function.

DISCUSSION

1. In an emergency situation great disruption can be expected in the flow of foreign publications through normal channels. This disruption would be especially marked in the case of publications originating from the Sino-Soviet bloc. Some materials en route at the outbreak of the emergency, including many received through peripheral countries, would doubtless get through to the continental United States. However, it would almost certainly be impossible to place new requests for direct delivery of bloc publications after the outbreak.

2. During a period of limited emergency, when hostilities appear imminent, community activity to assure procurement of foreign publications would include

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confirmation of availability of alternate Relocation Sites; reviewing and up-dating rosters of procurement personnel, with current addresses, language ability, clerical skills, suitability for overseas duty, and similar information; placing "insurance" subscriptions through peripheral posts for carefully selected newspapers and journals; establishing order of succession for the Chairman and members of PROCIB; and designating a director of the Foreign Documents Center.

3. Immediately following the outbreak of a nuclear war, even the most elementary activities for the procurement and screening of foreign publications could probably be suspended. Available personnel would be assigned more directly to the converting of finished, evaluated intelligence to answer immediate intelligence problems. Even if manpower were available for screening publications already received or in transit at the time of the outbreak, it is highly unlikely that analysts would be free to use the publications or that the type of information in open literature would be able to compete with finished intelligence for the attention of intelligence consumers. Exceptions might occur due to a concentration of language capability, knowledge that valuable information appears in a publication just issued, etc., but these would by no means set a standard pattern of operation until the situation had at least partially stabilized.

4. In the event of conventional warfare or the near normal aftermath of a nuclear attack, many sources of foreign publications should be tapped as soon as possible. Contact should be made with receiving points for State Department branches and for commercial mail, and appropriate arrangements made to use, store,

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or dispose of such foreign publications as may have arrived. Postal authorities would probably be helpful in identifying receiving points still in operation and in suggesting patterns for diverting material to be received later.

5. Overseas procurement should be resumed as soon as staff and communications are available. Information on enemy countries and other areas of priority intelligence interest would appear in the regular press and the refugee press in neutral countries. Publications from denied areas would soon become available through the black market or might be openly available from refugees. Procurement activity at peripheral posts should be expanded, perhaps by the reassignment of Foreign Service and military personnel previously stationed within the target areas and therefore familiar with the current situation. It might also be advisable to station at such posts linguists or analysts from Headquarters or from other areas. Precedents from World War II include the press monitoring activity at Zurich and the gathering of Far Eastern materials in Paris as soon as it was reoccupied.

6. In wartime, another source of foreign publications would be by military capture. Although jurisdictionally outside the purview of PROCIEB, this source will be considered briefly because of the need for close coordination of all procurement capabilities. In response to a JCS directive, the Joint Intelligence Committee prepared a manual describing the joint policies and procedures under which the Armed Services Document Intelligence Center

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(ASDIC) will operate. (See CONFIDENTIAL Joint Regulation SR 380-350-2 (Army) OPNAV Inst. 0386.3 (Navy), and AFOIN-C/DD 350.09 (Air Force), issued 6 July 1951 with the title "Military Security: Captured Enemy Documents.") In the early stages of war, the flow of captured documents that could be sorted and shipped to the Zone of the Interior would probably be limited to items of immediate military significance. If a stalemate lasted for a period of months, the flow of captured documents would increase and screening procedures would doubtless make available appropriate publications for general intelligence exploitation. The non-military receiving point operating under the guidance of PROCIB would be well suited for sifting such publications so as to make most effective use of duplicate copies, and would also have the best available familiarity with Non-USIB requirements for foreign publications. The availability of some publications through ASDIC should not lead to the relaxing of efforts at procurement through non-military channels for the following reasons: (a) Military needs would probably receive priority attention at all ASDIC echelons; (b) most of the materials received via ASDIC would be quite different in content from the normal flow of foreign publications. (c) There would be no way of predicting with certainty the availability via ASDIC of any particular title or type of publication.

7. Means of procurement would be varied in an emergency, even more than during normal times. State Department channels would continue to be used as appropriate. Consideration should be given to the use of civilians in uniform with simulated rank, who could make arrangements for travel, billeting, etc., for

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more readily than civilians in mufti. The independent procurement activities of book dealers, libraries, and private individuals might fill gaps in Governmental procurement. In a national emergency such organizations as the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Booksellers Association, and the several academic groups concerned with regional research resources could be of great help in providing prompt access to a significant flow of foreign publications, both through such commercial channels as might still be functioning and through their overseas counterparts.

8. There will be many complexities involved in the shipping, receipt, handling and distribution of the publications. Communications with the field would call for prompt but careful phrasing in a constantly changing situation. All these and related problems will have to be taken care of in the implementation of the proposed Plan.

9. Coordination of civilian and military procurement in a rapidly changing situation would require forceful management, under the policy guidance of PROCIB or some other representative group. Non-USIB agencies would probably continue to name representatives to PROCIB, as in peace time, to assure appropriate disposition of publications not exclusively or urgently needed by USIB agencies. A director of publication procurement might serve as the executive agent of PROCIB. With adequate operational leadership much committee activity could be done remotely by memorandum or telephone rather than by formal meeting.

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#### CONCLUSIONS

1. During a nuclear attack or immediately following the outbreak of any type of war involving the United States, it would not be feasible to initiate action for the procurement of foreign publications; procurement activity during this period would be limited to highly selective sorting and distributing of such priority publications as were received as a result of previously initiated procurement action.

2. Based on experience during World War II, foreign publications would be essential to the intelligence effort in an extended emergency and could be effectively obtained only by forceful and coordinated policy direction from a committee such as PROCIB, empowered to discuss needs and capabilities of the departments and agencies for the procurement of foreign publications.

3. Close coordination among various channels of procurement, notably ASDIC and the Department of State would be essential.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the attached Plan for Procurement of Foreign Publications under Emergency Conditions be approved by the United States Intelligence Board.

2. That the departments and agencies concerned with foreign publications include in their emergency planning provision for requesting and receiving foreign publications, and, as appropriate, for assigning personnel to the Foreign Publications Center or to field procurement teams.

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Chairman, Committee on Procurement  
of

Foreign Publications

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A PLAN FOR  
PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS  
UNDER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS.

I. GENERAL

This plan outlines the organization and operation of activities during a national emergency for the procurement of foreign publications, other than captured enemy documents, for intelligence purposes.

II. AUTHORITY

This plan has been prepared by the Committee on Procurement of Foreign Publications (PROCIB) in response to a request by the United States Intelligence Board that each USIB committee report plans for its operation and for intelligence community functioning in its assigned field of responsibility, in time of emergency. (USIB-D-7.1/2, 5 June 1959). It has been approved by USIB, -- ---- .

III. ACTIVATION

A Foreign Publications Center will be activated by USIB at such time as may appear to be necessary and desirable. Activation should be considered whenever hostilities involving the United States appear imminent, or when conditions following outbreak of hostilities make such action possible and useful.

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#### IV. MISSION

The mission of the Foreign Publications Center is to:

- a. Provide within the Zone of the Interior a facility for receiving and distributing foreign publications, other than captured enemy documents, received during an emergency.
- b. Request, guide, and coordinate procurement of foreign publications.
- c. Distribute, announce, or otherwise make foreign publications available to agencies of the U.S. Government, including captured enemy documents turned over to the Center by ASDIC.

#### V. ORGANIZATION

- a. The Director and nucleus of the Headquarters staff of the Center will be provided by CIA.
- b. Each agency represented on PROCIB will maintain constant liaison with the Center and may designate personnel to be stationed at the Center for the purpose of screening publications and coordinating requirements for publications.
- c. If possible, the Foreign Publications Center should be co-located with ASDIC.

#### VI. OPERATIONS

- a. The Director of the Foreign Publications Center will supervise the operation of the Center. He will be guided by the representatives of other agencies, as a group and as spokesmen for their individual parent agencies.



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b. Procurement action may be carried out by any of the agencies represented on PROCIB. In making procurement requests, the Director will speak for PROCIB, drawing upon the stated and implied intent of PROCIB and consulting as appropriate with representatives of other agencies in order to assure coordination of requirements. This responsibility in no way is to prejudice the maintenance, by each department and agency, of facilities and activities necessary to meet its needs.

c. By agreement of the agencies concerned, personnel may be assigned to field procurement for the Center, or individuals may be recruited for this purpose. Whenever possible they will be briefed at the Center on specific and continuing requirements for foreign publications. While in the field, they will not necessarily travel as members of the agency to which they are permanently assigned, but may when appropriate travel under the auspices of any agency represented on PROCIB.

d. Each PROCIB agency shall make every effort, to the extent feasible, to notify the Center of receipt of foreign publications, other than captured enemy documents, received by channels other than the Foreign Publications Center.